

AUSTRIAN INFORMATION

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AUSTRIA APPEALS TO BIG POWERS TO SOLVE AUSTRIAN QUESTION AT BERLIN. On January 5, the Austrian Government submitted notes to the Ambassadors of the United States, Great Britain, France and the Soviet Union in Vienna, in which Austria appeals to the Big Powers to reach a final solution on the Austrian question at the forthcoming Berlin conference.

The Austrian note states, among other things: "In keeping with its own repeated declarations, as well as with the unanimous resolutions of the Austrian Parliament, the Federal Government is again submitting an urgent appeal to the Government of the United States (the Soviet Union, France, the United Kingdom) to make such provision for the handling of the Austrian question within the framework of the forthcoming conference as to render possible a final and satisfactory solution thereof and thereby lead to the earliest possible elimination of the state of affairs which has been oppressing and burdening this country for so many years. The Federal Government gives expression to the definite expectation that the hopes of the Austrian people will not again be disappointed."

AUSTRIAN PUBLIC OPINION DEMANDS AUSTRIAN QUESTION BE FIRST POINT ON BERLIN AGENDA. Immediately after the Western Powers and the Soviet Union reached an agreement to hold a four-power conference in Berlin, starting January 25, the Austrian press devoted numerous editorials to this decision and, in particular, to the probable agenda of this conference, as announced in various quarters. The Austrian papers expressed extreme disappointment at the apparent intention of the Big Powers to give priority to the German problem.

"Neue Wiener Tageszeitung," the organ of the Austrian People's party, editorially inquires whether the Big Powers even intend to deal with the Austrian issue at all. The paper writes, in part: "It is a great disappointment to Austria that the Soviet Government note does not devote a single word to the Austrian State Treaty. In their note, the three Western Powers expressed the hope that the meeting of the four Foreign Ministers will make possible not only the peaceful

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AUSTRIA HAS 123 MILLION SCHILLING FOREIGN-TRADE SURPLUS IN NOVEMBER. According to figures now made available by the Austrian Central Office of Statistics, Austria's commercial imports in November 1953 amounted to a value of 1,144 million schillings. ERP imports came to 110 million schillings. In October 1953 the value of Austrian imports was 1,092 million schillings, of which 49 million schillings came under the heading of ERP imports. The export figure for November was 1.267 million, as against 1,249 million schillings for October. This means that Austrian foreign-trade in November showed a favorable balance of 123 million schillings (exclusive of ERP shipments). For the first eleven months of 1953, Austria's export surplus (without direct ERP aid) amounted to 797 million schillings.

AUSTRIAN EMBASSY STATES VIEWS ON JEWISH CLAIMS. With reference to the talks which have taken place between representatives of the Austrian Government and of the Board for Jewish Claims on Austria a few weeks ago, the Austrian Embassy in Washington, in a letter by Counselor Dr. Wilfried Platzer to the editor of the Washington Post on January 8th, has made the following statement:

"There has recently been a good deal of adverse publicity concerning the readiness of the Austrian Government to settle Jewish claims, most of it based on incomplete information. Until 1938 Austria had a large and prosperous Jewish community and especially Vienna with her tradition of liberalism has always been a center of attraction for international Jewry. In March 1938 Austria was taken over by force from Germany; her Government was overturned and most of her leaders sent to concentration camps, Austrian laws were abrogated and supplanted by German laws including the infamous Nuremberg racial laws totally disowning the Austrian Jews. Austrians of Jewish origin emigrated to other countries; many others were deported and perished.

"A group of international Jewish organizations has notified the Austrian Government that they expect it to (1) restitute Jewish property stolen under Nazi-occupation; (2) extend pension rights and other benefits to former Austrian Jews living abroad; (3) permit the use of the heirless Jewish property for the benefit of Jewish Nazi victims; and (4) pay compensation for the wrong done to Austrian Jews under the Nazis. Lately the impression was given as if Austria had done nothing to help Austrian and former Austrian Jewish Nazi victims recover their property, rights and interests.

"Here are the facts:

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AUSTRIAN TRADE BULLETIN

Published by the
Austrian Trade Delegate

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1. When the new Austrian Government took over in 1945 its first and most important task was to return the property stolen or taken over under duress after 1938. A series of laws were passed by the Austrian Parliament providing for complete restitution of all such property, rights and interests to the former owners, regardless of their present domicile or citizenship. Austrians or former Austrians of Jewish origin, whether they live in Vienna, New York, Israel or any other place, have by now been handed back their former property. Of a total of 50,000 claims 45,000 or 90% have so far been settled by the Austrian courts, 5000 cases still pending. The integrity of the restitution procedures is beyond question, since they were carried out by the courts, independent of the executive branch of the Government.

2. Rights for pensions, payments under Social Security and indemnities paid by Austria to former inmates of concentration camps and other Nazi victims were extended to former Austrians now living abroad, although under Austrian law some of these benefits, such as Government pensions, would normally only be payable to persons of Austrian nationality. The magnitude of the burden for the still shaky Austrian economy can best be measured by the fact that as of today an amount equivalent to two million dollars is being paid out annually alone for Social Security to former employees of Austrian firms living abroad.

3. The Austrian Government has agreed to amend the Civil Code so that Jewish heirless property will not automatically fall due to the State, but may be used for the benefit of Jewish Nazi victims. No full agreement has, however, yet been reached on the details of the settlement. According to the records of the Austrian Government not more than about 1 to 1.5 million dollars worth of heirless property would now be available, the rest having been destroyed during the war or still being administered as so-called "German assets" by the Soviet occupation authorities. The bulk of Jewish property had already been returned to the former owners or their legal heirs under the above mentioned restitution laws. An obstacle to a speedy disposition of the heirless property which the Jewish organizations apparently overlooked, but which is very much in the mind of the Austrian authorities, is that under Article 44 of the present Austrian Treaty Draft such property, rights and interests have to "remain heirless or unclaimed for six months after the coming into force of the present Treaty" before they are to be handed over "to appropriate agencies or organizations to be designated by the Four Heads of Mission in Vienna in agreement with the Austrian Government." Naturally, the Austrian Government would be reluctant to dispose of property for which claims may under the Treaty still be put forward at some later date. Also the Austrian Government has no desire to make a settlement which under the above mentioned article may be contested by the Four Powers at any future time. Pending the conclusion of the Treaty, adequate action would therefore have to be taken by or in conjunction with the Four occupation powers, permitting the Austrian Government to consider heirless any property that remains unclaimed at a specified date and consenting to its disposal according to the wishes of the Jewish organizations. The Aus-

trian Government would surely not stand in the way of such a settlement.

4. The Jewish organizations have on their part submitted claims upwards to 40 million dollars, based on a rough estimate not of the present value of such heirless property, but on the general losses suffered by Austrian Jews under German occupation in the years of 1938 to 1945. The Austrian Government has stated repeatedly that Austria does not want to enrich herself with Nazi loot and is therefore ready to provide for the use of the still available heirless property for the Nazi victims. The Austrian Government declines, however, most categorically to pay compensation over and above these values for wrongs it did not commit and that it could not prevent because it was itself the victim of the circumstances. There is, of course, a fundamental difference between "restitution," meaning the return of the property still in existence, and "compensation," which means indemnifying for losses, a distinction not always clearly conceived by those who comment on that issue. The Austrian Government wishes to reconstitute, but refuses to compensate, because it is of course not responsible for the deeds of the German Reich.

"It is in recognition of that fact that the Big Four Powers (United States, Great Britain, France and the Soviet Union) have agreed in Article 44 of the Treaty Draft that property, rights and interests the return or restoration of which is impossible shall be compensated by Austria only "to the same extent as is or may be given to Austrian nationals generally in respect of war damage." No compensation has been given or can be expected to be given to Austrian nationals, not even to those Nazi victims, who suffered no less than their Jewish compatriots. To give preferential treatment to Jewish over non-Jewish Nazi victims would surely be found to be against the Austrian Constitution, which guarantees equal rights to all Austrian citizens, regardless of race, creed or religion.

"The Austrian negotiations have sometimes been compared to negotiations between the Governments of Germany and Israel and Jewish organizations. Such comparison, however, is misleading. Germany has accepted responsibility for the wrongs done to Jews not only in Germany, but also in countries under German occupation and has therefore agreed to compensate the victims or their heirs and survivors. Austria, which was one of the countries occupied by Germany, has no such obligation and the Israeli Government has never approached the Austrian Government in that respect. Austria has, however, the obligation and the desire to return stolen property, rights and interests and it has carried out this obligation to the general satisfaction of all concerned, only the question of heirless property still awaiting final settlement."

RECEPTION FOR AUSTRIAN FINANCE MINISTER KAMITZ IN PARIS. Austrian Finance Minister Reinhard Kamitz, who paid a visit to the French capital in December, was the guest of honor at a reception given by the French Society for Economic Geography. On this occasion, Dr. Kamitz delivered a speech on the economic development of Austria. Among those present were M. Payart, the French Ambassador in Vienna; Paul Vollgruber, the Austrian Ambassador in Paris; and numerous personalities in the field of economics and politics.

OFFICIAL VISIT OF AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR TO LONDON POSTPONED.

Following the invitation of British Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill, it had been planned that Austrian Chancellor Julius Raab would make a visit of state to England at the beginning of February. Because of the convocation of a four-power conference in Berlin on January 25, however, it was necessary to postpone the official Austrian visit until after the conclusion of the Berlin Conference. In the light of the decisions which may or may not be reached in Berlin, this visit will then assume even greater significance.

GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO ORGANIZE AUSTRIAN DELEGATION FOR BERLIN MEETING.

According to an announcement by the People's Party Press Service, the Austrian Cabinet has decided to place Envoy Schoener, the Political Director of the Foreign Office, in charge of the Austrian delegation to the Four-Power Conference in Berlin, should such a delegation be admitted by all four powers. Dr. Schoener is to be assisted by Envoy Leitmeier, who would function as chief expert. The remaining members of the Austrian delegation will also be chosen from the ranks of professional diplomats.

AUSTRIA INFORMS ALLIED COUNCIL THAT SHE NO LONGER RECOGNIZES CERTAIN LIMITATIONS ON HER AIR SOVEREIGNTY.

In accordance with a decision of the Cabinet, the Austrian Government has submitted a note to the Allied Council stating that Austria no longer recognizes the restrictions imposed upon her by the Allied Council with regard to the organization and support of air transportation to and from Austria, and that in the future she intends to proceed in this matter on the basis of legal principles which do not recognize such prohibitions.

The note points out that the Allied Council had raised no objections to the Austrian decision in 1948 to adhere to the Agreement on International Air Transportation and that Austria accordingly concluded transportation agreements with a number of countries, under which the contractual partners were granted certain rights on Austrian territory. Declaring that Austria, in enforcing these rights, has continually had to cope with restrictions and prohibitions laid down by the occupation powers, the note states that it is inadmissible for the occupying powers, on the one hand, to consent to Austria's concluding air agreements with other countries, and, on the other, to hinder the implementation of such agreements by the Austrian authorities. Recalling that the Allied Council forbids Austria to establish an airline of her own, the note maintains that the Council cannot prohibit her from ensuring foreign air traffic to Austria in accordance with existing agreements.

U.S. STATEMENT ON CESSATION OF AID TO AUSTRIA EXPECTED IN VIENNA.

According to reports from informed circles in Vienna, the competent American authorities are shortly expected to issue an official statement announcing the complete cessation of U.S. foreign-aid allocations to Austria beginning with the new fiscal year. It is believed that all

Austria will receive in 1954 are the ten million dollars, already released, which the American Government has made available for the productivity program under the legislation known as the "Moody Amendments." The principal reasons which the Americans are likely to give for halting aid to Austria are the upsurge of the Austrian economy and the fact that in 1953, Austria had a favorable balance of payments for the first time. Meanwhile, a plan is under discussion whereby certain products imported from the United States could in the future be paid for not only in dollars but also in schillings.

AUSTRIAN PARTICIPATION IN EUROPEAN COUNCIL AS REGULAR MEMBER PROPOSED.

Parliamentary Deputies Berthold Stuergh (People's party) and Dr. Bruno Pittermann (Socialist party) have introduced a joint motion in the Austrian Parliament calling on the Government to determine whether the proper conditions exist for Austrian adherence to the European Council as a regular member, and to report its findings to Parliament.

The proposal of the two deputies states that at the present time Austria is admitted to the Council only as an observer, a status which prevents her from expressing her viewpoint on any decisive question. It emphasizes, however, that the Austrian people earnestly wish to participate in the peaceful reconstruction of a politically and economically united Europe right from the start and to do so as a regular member of the European Council. The proposal declares that precisely because of their centuries of experience with the political collaboration of various nationalities within one state, Austria's people and statesmen could make a very substantial contribution to the establishment of a united Europe.

SOVIET ECONOMIC INTERFERENCE IN AUSTRIA RUINS CONFISCATED PLANTS.

According to the latest figures, the Soviets have already had to close down as "unprofitable" some 40 of the 317 Austrian plants originally confiscated under the guise of "German assets." It is reported that another 20 are to be closed in the near future. Although many other of the Russian-administered plants, especially the big factories, are still operating at a considerable profit, the overall financial status of the confiscated enterprises reflects a deficit operation. This is all the more astonishing because the Russian management pays no taxes whatever nor does it have anything like the expenditures of any other normal business administration. Experts estimate the monthly deficit of the Russian plants at 15-20 million schillings, making a total annual deficit of 180-240 million schillings. The only source of profit for the Soviets are the confiscated Austrian oil fields and refineries which, with their annual production of 3 million tons of oil, compensate for the total business losses of the other plants seized by the Soviets.

The Vienna newspaper "Die Presse" gives a number of reasons why the formerly profitable Austrian enterprises have such deficits under Russian management. It explains that the directors of these plants receive their instructions from Moscow and must operate in accordance with Soviet plans which prescribe the standards for production, wages and sales. These predetermined norms must then be met by the Austrian workers.

The paper writes that the economic deterioration of the plants in Austria is a classic example of the continual failure of the Communist system of work norms.

Even now, the Austrian authorities are concerned as to what will happen to these plants when they are returned to Austrian hands after the conclusion of the state treaty. Every attempt will be made to find jobs for the personnel of these plants. Austria will have to return about 90 of the factories to their original owners since these are enterprises which were "Aryanized" after the German occupation in 1938 and confiscated by the Russians as so-called "German assets" after 1945. Approximately 50 of the other plants will be incorporated into the system of Austrian nationalized industries. It is planned to establish a holding company with joint operating companies to maintain the other economically ruined plants.

AUSTRIA CONSIDERING MEASURES TO OBTAIN PAYMENT FROM SOVIET-RUN PLANTS.

Mayor Franz Jonas of Vienna has announced that the plants confiscated by the Soviets in Austria have not paid their gas and electric power bills for months. As of October 10, 1953, these plants owed the Vienna Power and Gas Works 13 million schillings. In contrast to this, he pointed out, the Soviet plants — which furnish the city of Vienna, among other things, with natural gas — not only insist on punctual payment but have even made it a rule that they must be paid in advance. Strong Austrian representations last October resulted in Soviet agreement to partial liquidation of these debts through deliveries of natural gas. Nevertheless, in November the Russian plants still owed the Municipality of Vienna 8.4 million schillings. In the event the Soviet enterprises do not pay these and other accumulated debts completely by the beginning of 1954, Mayor Jonas announced, Austria intends to cut off the supply of power and gas to all the Soviet-managed plants.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF UPPER AUSTRIA PROTESTS AGAINST RUSSIAN SALES AGENCIES.

Dr. Heinrich Gleissner, Provincial Governor of Upper Austria, and Provincial Diet Member Bloechl, the government official in charge of the part of Upper Austria occupied by the Russians, have energetically protested to the representative of the Russian High Commission in Upper Austria, Colonel Kovalov, against the establishment of Russian retail outlets in Upper Austria. They declared that these stores were seriously disrupting the Austrian economy and that the people demanded that they be closed. Colonel Kovalov gave assurances that he would investigate the matter and promised that, in the interim, no new Russian stores would be opened in Upper Austria.

AUSTRIA'S 1954 BUDGET APPROVED BY PARLIAMENT.

The Austrian budget for the fiscal year 1954 was adopted by the Government parties in Parliament in December. The Communists and the League of Independents voted against it. The budget provides for an expected revenue of 20,696 million schillings and for expenditures in the amount of 21,351. A special budget, which was also approved by Parliament, provides for 1,054 million schillings in ad-

ditional investments, bringing the total amount of state funds earmarked for investment purposes in 1954 to approximately 3.4 billion schillings, i.e. about one billion schillings more than in 1953.

Public Opinion (Continued from page 1)

unification of Germany but also the conclusion of the Austrian State Treaty... For the time being, therefore, the only hope left to Austria is that the opportunity will arise during the Berlin conversations for the Western Foreign Ministers to place the Austrian question on the agenda and to find a solution within the framework of a general relaxation of tension."

The Socialist party organ "Arbeiter-Zeitung" emphasizes the need for dealing with the Austrian problem before that of Germany, writing: "If this time the Soviet Union seriously intends to agree to a relaxation of international tension, a start should be made with that problem which is nearest to solution. The Austrian problem is a self-contained issue. It is not connected with any other problem. The German problem, on the other hand, is incomparably more involved and further from solution. If the four Foreign Ministers... fail to reach agreement... on the German question... what then? The four Foreign Ministers will again break up without having any immediate results to show... It would be different if the Austrian issue were dealt with first. Austria is not divided in two, and here the Big Powers do not have to worry about free elections and the establishment of a government for the whole area. All they have to do is reach agreement on a few remaining articles (of the State Treaty - Ed.), a matter in connection with which Austria herself would introduce no difficulties; all they have to do is affix their signatures on a nearly completed treaty draft. In this question, the Western Powers could appeal to the Soviet Union, as follows: 'You want world-wide relaxation of tension. Then the first thing to do is to sign the Austrian State Treaty! Let us get the smaller obstacle out of the way first, let us create better prerequisites for reaching agreement on more comprehensive questions'... It would be a mistake to submit to Russia's 'Germany first' conditions."

"Neues Oesterreich" takes a similar position, but pictures in detail what would happen if the German problem were taken up before the Austrian issue in Berlin. The paper declares that the Soviet Union has already hinted that it will not agree to any unification of Germany until the Western Powers make concessions to Red China. This means, as the paper points out, that if no such concessions are made to China, no agreement will be reached on Germany, and if no agreement is reached on Germany, there will be no agreement on Austria - assuming that the Austrian problem is the second item on the agenda. "Must we again wait around for years, hopelessly and bereft of our freedom, just because of the Chinese?," asks "Neue Oesterreich," which then concludes its editorial with the following words: "This, therefore, is the demand which we have to make to the Big-Four Conference: Make Austrian freedom a preliminary condition for European peace and fulfill this condition not as a final step but as an initial step toward the establishment of world peace."

VIENNA PROPOSED AS SEAT OF W.H.O. REGIONAL OFFICE. The Austrian Government has decided to invite the Regional Office of the World Health Organization (WHO) to transfer its permanent headquarters to Vienna. This decision was reached after Foreign Minister Leopold Figl reported to the Austrian cabinet on December 15, 1953, that the Regional Office intended to move its present permanent office from Geneva to another European capital. Pointing out that Vienna's medical school continues to enjoy a world-wide reputation, the Foreign Minister suggested that this in itself was sufficient reason for the city to be chosen as seat of the WHO Regional Office. The Austrian Government has indicated its readiness to place the Amalien wing of Vienna's Hofburg Palace at the disposal of WHO. A government committee, consisting of the Foreign Minister, the Finance Minister, the Social Welfare Minister, the Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs and the Mayor of Vienna, has been appointed to handle technical problems arising in connection with the proposal.

AUSTRIAN BONDS EXCEED ISSUE VALUE IN SWISS QUOTATIONS. The latest monthly report of the Swiss National Bank shows that at the end of November 1953, the Austrian bonds listed on the Swiss exchanges reached their highest quotation. These bonds, which in December 1950 were traded at only 58.24% of their issue value and by October 1953 stood at 98.68%, rose to 102.67% at the end of November, some being traded for as much as 107% of their face value. The bonds represent an aggregate issue value of 36.7 million Swiss francs.

700 MILLION SCHILLINGS IN COUNTERPART FUNDS RELEASED. A total of 700 million schillings was released from the ERP counterpart fund by the competent authorities in Washington in mid-December 1953 for investment projects of the Austrian Government. The Austrian Government was informed of the release by the United States Ambassador in Vienna, Mr. Llewellyn Thompson, and by Mr. C. E. Meyer, head of the American Economic Mission for Austria. Mr. Meyer stated that the fact that the present ERP counterpart releases were smaller than the earlier ones was an indication that Austria's economic situation had already improved substantially. Thanks to the close collaboration between Austria and the U.S. and to the hard work of the Austrian people, he declared, the country today enjoys a solid economic position. Of the funds released, 399 million schillings are for industrial investment, 94 million for agriculture and forestry, 95 million for housing construction, 20 million for the tourist industry and 10 million for the settlement of ethnic German refugees in Austria.

EUROPEAN LIBERALIZATION MEASURES EFFECTIVE. Recent news from Austria indicated that Austrian liberalization measures (Austrian Information No. 20 of November 30, 1953) have had the expected good results on Austria's European trade. This liberalization only concerns trade between European countries which participated in the Marshall Plan, and does not concern trade between Austria and the United States.

TRADE-MARK "AUSTRIA" INTRODUCED FOR TOP-QUALITY PRODUCTS. The newly founded "Arbeitsgemeinschaft zur Foerderung oesterreichischer Qualitaetsarbeit" (Association for the Promotion of Austrian High-Quality Production) has introduced a special trade-mark with the legend "Austria" for high-quality Austrian products. The trade-mark will appear on all products which have been inspected and will continue to be inspected by the Association for quality, technical efficiency, consumer value, style, type of material and method of production. For the time being, however, the trade-mark will be available for use only by those firms which join the Association and accept its requirements. Thus far, 600 Austrian export firms have already joined. The Association hopes that in the future all Austrian export companies will find it worthwhile to acquire the right to use the trade-mark "Austria," so that all Austrian products which are sent abroad may bear this seal of quality if they deserve it.

AUSTRIAN WOOD FIBERBOARD WINS FOREIGN MARKETS.

Austrian wood fiberboards, which are being manufactured in factories with the latest equipment that have only been erected in recent years, are in great demand in Italy, Switzerland, Germany and Holland where they have become well established in the local markets. At the present time, Austria is exporting over four million square meters (43,000,000 sq.ft.) of these boards, which have proved extremely valuable in the construction of furniture, as flooring and as a substitute for wall tile. However, approximately 70 percent of Austria's production of wood fiberboard is used to meet domestic requirements.

SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN VORARLBERG EMBROIDERY EXPORTS. The Vorarlberg embroidery industry, which is one of Austria's most important export industries, has increased the value of its exports to 54 European and overseas countries from 131 million schillings in 1952 to approximately 200 million schillings in 1953. Twenty-five percent of this export volume went to Western Germany and 11% each to England and Canada. The United States, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland and, above all, Thailand, are also among the major buyers of Austrian embroidered work. The principal demand is for embroidered handkerchiefs.

RESIDENCE PERMITS FOR FOREIGNERS IN AUSTRIA TO BE ABOLISHED. Austria will shortly abolish a regulation dating from the war and post-war period according to which foreigners wishing to remain in Austria for any length of time must obtain a residence permit from the police. The Austrian Government is thereby restoring the pre-war situation in which any foreigner with an entry visa valid for an indefinite period could remain in Austria for an unlimited period of time. Foreigners who require no entry visa for Austria will in the future be able to remain in the country for an indefinite period. Foreigners coming from countries from which a visa is still required will receive unlimited entry visas at Austrian consulates. Austria is thereby providing a legal basis for the return to her traditional position as a friendly tourist country which welcomes every foreigner as a guest.

INTENSIVE PREPARATIONS FOR AUSTRIAN AIRLINE.

Karl Waldbrunner, Austrian Minister of Communications and Nationalized Industries, has made an official announcement giving details about Austria's preparations for taking over civil aviation activities in the future. The Minister stated that the prohibition by the Allies of an Austrian civil aviation system was not in keeping with the provisions of the Control Agreement. Pointing out that, in accordance with this ban, all Austrian airfields have until now been administered by the occupation forces and that they are no longer suitable for modern flying operations, the Minister stated that the Austrian Government was even now making intensive preparations so that it would have appropriate personnel at its disposal and have completed the necessary planning for expansion and modernization of an Austrian air transportation system when the right time comes. He recalled that, although Austria does not possess a single airplane at the present time, she does have a seat and a vote in the International Civil Aviation Organization. He also noted that meteorological and ground services at several of the airfields still occupied by the Allies were now being operated by Austrians. Minister Waldbrunner reported that, in her glider clubs, Austria has some personnel with flight training but that authorization has still not been given for the training of Austrian pilots to fly powered aircraft. He also announced that the Vienna Airport Operations Corporation will receive a 100-million schilling loan in 1954 to enable it to undertake initial work on Austrian airfields, to the extent that these are partially released by the Allies.

AUSTRIAN TRAVELING EXPORT EXHIBITION VISITS WEST AFRICA.

An Austrian traveling export exhibition, which left Vienna on December 16, 1953, arrived at Monrovia, Liberia, at the beginning of January. From there the exhibit will proceed along the Gold Coast to Togo and Nigeria. Stopovers are planned in all the larger cities, where a large collection of samples of Austrian export goods will be on display. The exhibit is being transported by three Austrian trucks, carrying both the exhibition tent and the samples being shown. Accompanying the exhibition, which was organized by the Austrian Federal Chamber of Commerce and is being financed by the British banking house, Anglo-Continental Exchange, Ltd., are experts from Austrian industry and from the Chamber of Commerce. The exhibition will cover approximately 5,000 kilometers (3100 miles) of West African territory.

AIRLINES SERVING AUSTRIA INTRODUCE WINTER-SPORT FLIGHTS.

The eight airlines serving Austria with regularly scheduled flights are giving serious consideration to the wishes of winter-sport enthusiasts among their clients in drawing up their winter flight schedules, and several of them have even introduced special tourist rates for such flights. As a result, skiers and winter vacationers from all parts of the world will be able to reach the winter sports centers in the Austrian Alps within a few hours. Thanks to the possibility of convenient connections, even the shortest stay in Austria can now mean a maximum of pleasure and rest.

25 CABLE CARS AND 175 SKI LIFTS OPERATING IN AUSTRIA. This winter 25 cable cars and 175 mountain or ski lifts will be operating in Austria. During the past four years, 37.4 million schillings have been made available from ERP funds for the construction of these cars and lifts. In the year of 1953 alone, a total of 21 million schillings was obtained from ERP for the construction of nine cable-car and mountain lift projects.

CULTURE AND SCIENCE

OUTSTANDING AUSTRIANS AWARDED DR. KARL RENNER PRIZE FOR 1953.

The names of the winners of the Dr. Karl Renner Prize for 1953 were made known in Vienna in mid-December. This prize is named for the late Austrian President and is awarded every year for the highest achievements in all fields of art, science, social welfare and service to mankind in general.

The prize-winners for 1953 include: Dr. Bruno Buchwieser, founder of the Young Austrian Workers' Village at Giesshuebl; University Professor Hans Kelsen, drafter of the Austrian Constitution and an outstanding authority on international law, at present with the University of California in Berkeley; Professor Adolf Melhuber, Government Councillor, and for forty years a patron of several homes for the blind, as well as the co-designer of a stenographic machine for the blind and the founder of a stenography school for the blind; Professor Schuster, an eminent engineer and head of the School of Technology in Vienna, for his great efforts in behalf of the welfare and training of disabled persons; Helene Thimig-Reinhardt, member of the Burgtheater, head of the Max Reinhardt Seminary and one of the greatest living Austrian actresses; Wendelin Wallisch, a foreman who smothered a sheet of flame from a broken gas pipe with his own body and thereby prevented a major catastrophe; Director Karl Weigl, Secretary of the Vienna Chamber of Labor, a dedicated trade unionist; the "Austrian Youth Red Cross," which was awarded a Renner prize for its activities as a whole; the "Theater der Jugend" (Theater of Youth), a group which has been organizing the mass attendance of Austrians of school age at theater and opera performances; the "Arbeitermittelschule" (Workers' Secondary School), which makes university study available for professional workers.

VIENNA FESTIVAL SCHEDULED FROM MAY 29 TO JUNE 21.

The annual Vienna Festival, one of the world's greatest attractions for lovers of serious music, will take place this year from May 29 to June 21. This Festival, held in the musical capital of the world, can draw upon the talent of two great symphony orchestras, the Vienna State Opera company, the State theaters, the ballet corps, leading operetta performers and outstanding groups like the Schneiderhan Chamber Orchestra. Added to this are also the beautiful settings of the city itself, which have become hallowed to music lovers through centuries of associations. Hotel reservations for the Festival period must be made in advance. The Austrian State Tourist Department, 48 East 48th Street, may be contacted for tickets.

MAX REINHARDT MEMORIAL ESTABLISHED IN VIENNA.

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the death of the famous Austrian theatrical producer Max Reinhardt, a "Max Reinhardt Memorial" has been set up in the theater collection of the Austrian National Library in Vienna. Helene Thimig, the widow of Reinhardt, has made some 300 items, including 15 stage scripts with handwritten notations by Reinhardt, available to the library for this collection.

"ATOMIC CLOCK" INVENTED BY AUSTRIAN SCIENTIST.

Hans Suess, an Austrian physicist now working in the United States, has developed an "atomic clock," i.e. a device by which the age of minerals and of archeological and prehistoric objects, of either plants or animal origin, can be determined. According to a statement by U.S. Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay, Suess' device is based on a discovery made by Professor W. K. Libby of Chicago University and the method consists in measuring the natural radioactivity of the carbon contained in these objects. The new method has made it possible to determine ages of up to 30,000 years with considerable precision.

AUSTRIAN PSYCHOLOGIST PROVES BLIND CAN "SEE" WITH THEIR EARS.

Experiments carried out by Professor Theodor Erismann and his collaborator Dr. Ivo Kojler of the Institute for Experimental Psychology of the University of Innsbruck have proved that blind people can "see" with their ears. Acoustic waves below the level of audibility — which the ear transforms into an irritation of the skin on the forehead — make it possible to perceive large objects. Less compact object, as for example nets, can be perceived with the aid of an amplifying microphone. A recently completed documentary film shows that even blind persons who are not naturally endowed with an acoustic "eye" are able to notice obstacles thanks to such microphones.

FIRST AUSTRIAN 3-D FILM PLANNED. Paula Wessely, one of the best known Austrian film and stage stars, who for some time now has headed a motion picture production company of her own, is planning to start work on the first Austrian 3-D film early in 1954. No indication has yet been given of the title or subject of this film, which is expected to be of high artistic quality.

Paula Wessely will play the lead role in a film version of Rodolpho Fonseca's novel "Turis eburna," which is also to be produced by her company.

One of Austria's most popular movie actresses, Liane Haid is returning from an absence of several years to play in the film version of the comedy "Fuenf Karnikel," directed by Kurt Steinwendner. Hubert Marischka will begin work shortly on the film "Perle von Takay," in which Hannerl Matz and Paul Hoerbiger will be feature artists.

"WOMEN SERVING VIENNA'S ART" — A NEW EXHIBITION.

"Women Serving Vienna's Art" is the theme of a new exhibition in Vienna featuring the work of all contemporary Austrian

women artists who have made outstanding contributions to the artistic decoration of buildings erected by the city of Vienna. The strongest praise of the critics was reserved for the ceramics of Maria Biljan-Bilger, the metal sculptures by Elisabeth Turolt and the stone and clay sculptures by Hilde Uray.

The Kunsthistorische (history of art) Museum of Vienna is also preparing two major exhibitions. The first, entitled "Moritz von Schwind (1804-1871) and his Native City of Vienna," will be opened some time in January. The second exhibition will take place during the Vienna Festival and will be entitled "Viennese Painting from 1700 until today."

ALFRED FARAU LECTURES IN VIENNA. Dr. Alfred Farau has recently returned to the United States from a trip to Europe during which he delivered a number of lectures in Vienna on the influence of Austrian literature and psychology in America. Dr. Farau was the guest of honor at a meeting of the Individual Psychology Society at Vienna University, where he spoke on the significance of Alfred Adler's influence on present-day American psychoanalysis. During Farau's stay in Vienna, the SEXT Verlag there published his "Textbuch der Tiefenpsychologie" (Textbook of Depth Psychology). Farau's radio plays are again being performed very successfully in Germany, and at the end of January there is to be a reading in Vienna's Akademietheater of portions of his drama on Grillparzer, this in connection with a special program organized by the Grillparzer Society.

AUSTRIAN NOVEL IS "BOOK OF THE MONTH" IN GERMAN. The "Deutsche Akademie fuer Sprache und Dichtkunst" (German Academy for Language and Poetry) in Heidelberg has chosen "Letzte Ausfahrt," by the Austrian author Herbert Zand, as its "Book of the Month" selection. "Letzte Ausfahrt" was awarded an Austrian State Prize in 1952.

IMPORTANT REFERENCE WORK ON FINAL YEARS OF AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY PUBLISHED. The Commission for Modern Austrian History is publishing a two-volume work entitled "Austria's Fatal Years: 1908-1919 — The Political Diary of Josef Redlich," the first volume of which covering the period 1908-1914, has just appeared. The second volume will be published in the spring of 1954.

Josef Redlich, whose diary is reproduced in this work, was one of Austria's best-known historians and authorities on constitutional law. He taught at American and British universities and was himself considered an expert on British government. For many years before and during the First World War he was a member of the Austrian Reichsrat and in 1917 was appointed by Emperor Charles to form an Austrian government. In 1918 he had the task of helping liquidate the Habsburg empire. In his diary, he faithfully recorded all the conversations and events which led to the First World War and, finally, to the destruction of the Monarchy. He was acquainted with nearly all the statesmen of his time and took part in the major conferences. His diary now makes it possible to evaluate many events of those fateful years in their proper light.

AUSTRIAN BOOKS EXPORTED TO 35 COUNTRIES. At the present time, Austrian books, periodicals, sheet music and musical scores are being exported to a total of 35 countries throughout the world. In the first nine months of last year exports included 45 million schillings' worth of books, 10 million of fashion magazines, 6 million of newspapers and magazines and 1.1 million of sheet music and scores. This represents an export increase of approximately 5 million schillings as compared with the same period in 1952. Among the buyers of Austrian books, periodicals and musical works are Switzerland, Italy, France, the United States, Canada, India, British Malaya, Israel, South and West Africa, Eastern Germany and a number of South American countries.

During the same period, the value of Austrian book imports rose from 20.3 to 23.5 million schillings.

FIRST U.S. PERFORMANCES OF WORK BY AUSTRIAN WOMAN COMPOSER. The "Concerto for Bassoon and Small Orchestra" by the Austrian woman composer S. C. Eckhardt-Gramatté will be given its first American performance by the Little Orchestra Society at Hunter College on January 22 and Town Hall on January 25.

S. C. Eckhardt-Gramatté ranks among the most outstanding contemporary composers. She studied violin and piano in Paris and was invited to the United States by Leopold Stokowski in 1930, at which time she participated in the performance of two of her own works by the Philadelphia Orchestra and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. Mrs. Eckhardt-Gramatté was for several years an active member of the board of the Austrian branch of the International Society for Contemporary Music. Her works have been performed with great success in nearly every part of the world.

The "Concerto for Bassoon and Small Orchestra," which is now to have its American premiere, was commissioned by the Vienna Academy of Music and Dramatic Art in 1950 for the Academy's music festival at Bad Aussee, where it was performed for the first time on July 16, 1950. Subsequently, the concerto has been heard in many other countries.

This January, another of her compositions, the "Violin Concerto for Woodwinds and Orchestra," is to be performed in Vienna, with the famous violonist Walter Schneiderhan as soloist.

HILDE GUEDEN, VIENNA AND METROPOLITAN OPERA STAR, TO TOUR U.S. FROM FEBRUARY TO APRIL.

Hilde Gueden, the well-known Austrian star of the Vienna State Opera and of the Metropolitan Opera in New York, is leaving on February 9 for another concert tour throughout the United States which this time will take her to the Middle West and Florida. Hilde Gueden will appear in the following cities:

February:	26 Wichita, Kansas
9 Chicago, Ill.	30 Des Moines, Iowa
11 Chicago, Ill.	April:
12 Chicago, Ill.	3 Winston-Salem, N.C.
March:	8 Emory University, Ga.
15 Monmouth, Ill.	10 Miami, Fla.
17 Normal, Ill.	12 Orlando, Fla.
18 Wheaton, Ill.	13 St. Petersburg, Fla.
22 Harlingen, Tex.	17 Mount Kisco, Fla.

RECENT PREMIERES ON THE AUSTRIAN STAGE.

Among the outstanding premieres scheduled in Vienna is the Wiener Volkstheater production of Johann Nestroy's "Der Schuetzling," one of the lesser known works of the famous Vienna author. The Parkring-Theater in Vienna is presenting Jean Paul Sartre's "Der Teufel und der liebe Gott" as a reading, with interpolation of acted scenes. The "Kleine Komödie in Wien" is offering "Die Tante von Lyon," a parody on existentialism by the French author Jean Desmares. Vienna's Raimundtheater was reopened as an operetta house, with Carl Zeller's "Der Obersteiger" as its first offering. The Upper Austrian Landestheater in Linz featured a performance of Jean Cocteau's "Bacchus" and the world premiere of the play "Ein Privatmann namens Cicero," by the Austrian author Gustav Bienek. In commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the death of the writer Hermann Bahr, a native of Linz, the same theater will give his play "Sanna" its first performance in Austria.

UPPER AUSTRIAN THEATER GIVES 52 WORLD AND AUSTRIAN PREMIERES IN EIGHT YEARS.

Since the end of the war, the Upper Austrian Theater in Linz, a city of 175,000 inhabitants, has staged 27 Austrian premieres in addition to the world premieres of 21 plays, two operas and two operettas. In honor of its 150th anniversary, the theater is including in its repertory gala performances of Wagner's "Tannhauser," Kleist's "Zerbrochener Krug" and the world premiere of a play by the young Austrian woman author Anny Tichy, "Es gibt immer zwei Möglichkeiten." On the occasion of this anniversary of its theater, the province of Upper Austria has organized a contest for playwrights, open to all authors living in Austria. The contest closes on May 31, 1954.

"VIENNA OCTET" TOURING FOUR EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

The "Vienna Octet," a chamber-music group conducted by Willy Boskowsky, first violinist of the Vienna Philharmonic, and composed of seven members of the Philharmonic and one member of the Vienna Symphony Orchestra, left in mid-November for a tour through four European countries. The octet was the first important Austrian orchestra to appear in Belgrade and Zagreb in Yugoslavia. It then proceeded to Western Germany where it gave one concert each in Homberg and Duisburg. These were followed by guest appearances in the Hague and Amsterdam. Accepting an invitation which it had received as a result of its great success at the Edinburgh Festival, the group next went from Holland to England, achieving a new success in London's Festival Hall. On the way back from England the octet gave concerts in Dordrecht, Tiltburg (Holland), Kassel, Duesseldorf, Cuxhaven and Lueneburg (Western Germany). The musical program of the ensemble ranged from the classical works of Beethoven, Brahms, Schubert and Mozart to modern composers like the Belgian Marcel Poot, the Austrians Karl Pils and Egon Kornauth and the Dutchman Henk Badings, who wrote a special composition for the octet.

AUSTRIAN TRADE BULLETIN

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MADE IN AUSTRIA: There has been an increasing flow of questions from wholesalers and retailers inquiring into the type of products Austria is generally exporting to the United States. The following is an excerpt from official United States trade statistics, covering the first nine months of 1953, which contain a wealth of information on current Austrian exports to the United States. When writing to us - as we hope you will - please do not indicate the overall, general merchandise group, but the specific items in which you are interested, so that we can intelligently answer your requests.

Austrian *shoe* and *house slipper* exports held a leading position in the group of leather, rawhide and parchment manufactures. Shipments of *men's leather shoes* in September alone totalled more than \$22,000. Shipments of house-wear *leather slippers* reached their peak in July, when Austrian slippers valued at more than \$23,500 arrived in this country. Also exported were *boy's shoes*, *leather luggage*, and *leather handbags*.

Among the furs and fur manufactures received from Austria, the leading pelt items were *undressed hare* and *marten*, while shipments of *women's fur hats* amounted to more than \$90,000 for the first nine months of 1953, by far exceeding the total 1952 imports. *Men's fur felt hats* were also received.

Austria's famous bakery products, including *wafers*, *biscuits*, *cookies*, etc., were of course also received during the

The International Vienna Spring Trade Fair

will take place
from March 14 to March 21, 1954.

Last year. These imports are steadily increasing. The same goes for the famous Austrian *candies*, imports of which during the first nine months of 1953 already exceeded 1952's total shipments. Among the beverages arriving in a steady flow in this country are of course Austria's *beer* and Austrian *wines*.

Among rubber manufactures, Austria contributed *rubber toys*, *rubber combs*, and *rubber gloves* to the American market.

In the category of electrical and electronic machinery and apparatus, exports of *photo cells* and *electronic tubes* by far exceeded all shipments in 1952. Initial shipments were also made of *electrical goods* and parts, *switches*, *fuses*, etc., as well as of *electrical connectors* and parts.

As to vehicles, the statistics confirm the fact that Austrian *bicycles* have finally been accepted in the American market, as were also smaller quantities of Austrian *motorcycles*.

In the machinery field, major shipments consisted of *machine parts*, *machine tools*, *lathes*, *ball bearings* and parts as well as of *tobacco machinery* and parts. Also received were old Austrian stand-bys such as *meat and food choppers*, *bakery machines*, etc.

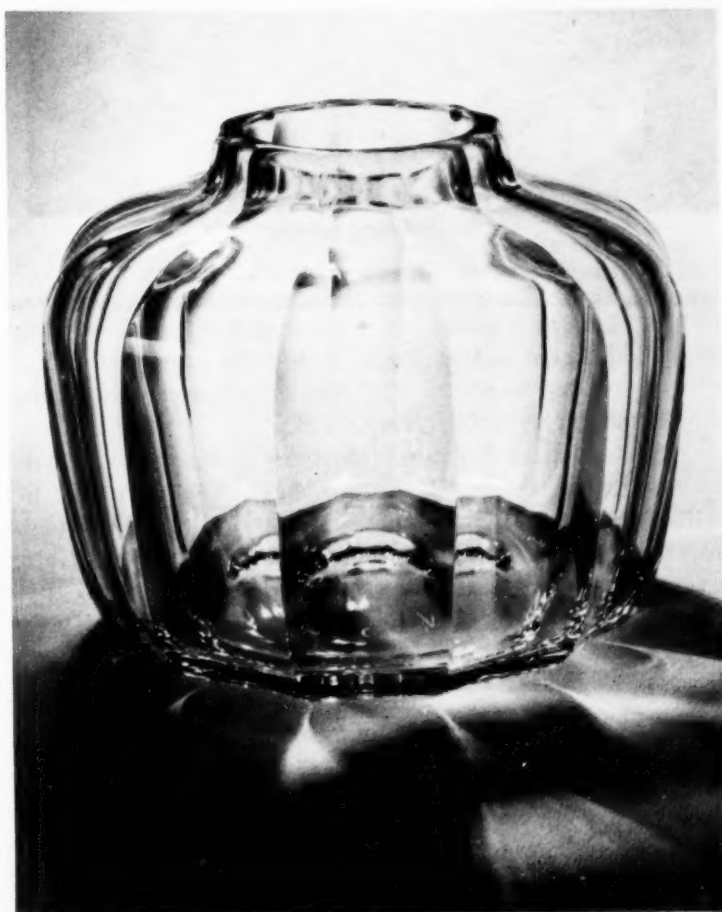
Contrary to common belief, Austria also exported industrial chemicals to the United States, particularly *sodium compounds* and *magnesium sulphate*.

Aluminum and *aluminum manufactures* regained a top position on the list of Austrian exports to this country, a total of more than five million dollars' worth of such products being exported during the first nine months, i.e. more than three times the total for all of 1952. The bulk of these shipments was in the form of non-manufactured stock, but semi-manufactures, such as *plates*, *sheets*, *bars*, etc., also arrived from Austria. As in 1952, Austria continued to supply *type metal* (lead) to the United States.

Leading the list of non-ferrous metals and products were *molybdenum*, *wire*, *ingots*, and *sheets*, the volume of which far exceeded the 1952 total. Shipments in this field during the first nine months of 1953 amounted to approximately \$50,000. Non-ferrous metal manufactures also included, *umbrella ribs* and *stretchers* and *household ware*.

As usual, shipments of precious metals, jewelry, plated ware, etc., amounted to considerable sums. Included here were *platinum*, *gold* and *silver goods*, and *costume jewelry* such as *brooches*, *clips*, *bracelets* and *jewelry materials*, as

Modern Lead Crystal Vase (1635)





Heavy Cut Lead Crystal from Austria (1635)

well as *cigarette lighters* and similar articles. Imports into the United States in this group, during the first nine months of 1953, totalled more than \$282,000 as compared with a total of \$265,000 for the entire year of 1952.

In 1953 Austrian cotton manufactures continued to conquer the American market. U.S. imports during 1952 amounted to \$528,000. During the first nine months of 1953, American buyers had already accepted more than \$763,000 worth of Austrian cotton manufactures, and this upward trend is still continuing. An important item in this group are of course the famous Austrian *handkerchiefs*, but *cotton cloth (shirtings)* and *cotton pile articles* as well as *laces*, etc. were also well thought of by American buyers. *Jute and jute manufactures*, including *burlap*, were again well represented in last year's imports from Austria. Here, too, America bought more than ever before: Austria's total exports to the United States in this field in 1952 (1.4 million dollars) were almost matched during the first nine months of 1953. *Flax manufactures* were also imported from Austria, though in smaller quantities, but

here, too the trend was favorable and American buyers bought much more flax products mainly *handkerchiefs*, in nine months of 1953 than during all of 1952.

Another successful field for Austrian exports to the United States were wool semi-manufactures and wool manufactures. During the first nine months of 1953, *wool yarn* imports from Austria reached a total of more than \$126,000, and *wool manufactures* climbed to the impressive total of more than 3.3 million in nine months, which is almost the total figure for Austrian imports in this field for the twelve months of 1952. Included in this category are *worsted woollens*, *upholstery* and *tapestry fabrics*, *suit fabrics* (including *loden*), and the *knitted goods* for which Austria is so famous (knitted outer-wear imports alone amounted to more than 2.3 million dollars during these nine months, or only slightly less than the total for 1952), as well as *woolen rugs*, *laces*, *braids*, *fringes*, *ornaments*, etc.

Silk manufactures, of course, included Austria's famous *necktie fabrics*. Totals in this field also far exceeded, in nine months, the entire export figure for 1952. Included here are Austria's world renowned *embroidered silk blouses*.

Synthetic fibers and manufactures, including Austrian *cellulose staple fiber*, continued to arrive in this country. Im-

The Dornbirn International Textile and Textile Machinery Fair

*will take place
from July 30 through August 8, 1954.*

ports in July, August, and September, 1953, alone amounted to approximately \$90,000. Among "miscellaneous textiles" the importation of Austrian artificial flowers is also worthy of mention.

Business was brisk in wood manufactures from Austria, imports of which during the twelve months of 1952 amounted to \$99,000. Alone during the six months from April through September, 1953, Austrian imports of wood products reached approximately \$117,000. This category included *plywood*, *bent wood furniture parts*, *spring clothes pins*, *skis*, and numerous well-known Austrian wooden household articles.

Bleached *sulphite wood pulp* continued to arrive in great quantities. While in 1952 total imports in this field amounted to approximately \$264,000, Austria's imports for the first nine months of 1953 had already reached a total of more than \$890,000.

There was also an increase of Austrian exports of paper and paper manufactures to the United States; in 1952 these totaled approximately \$111,000. During the first nine months of 1953, these imports were more than double last year's total, reaching the impressive figure of \$270,000. These imports included *imitation parchment*, *coated papers*, *wrapping paper*, *greeting cards* and *stationery*.

Another branch of Austria's industry and artcraft which was very successful in its sales promotion in the United States were the glass and glass products. In this field, too, sales during the first nine months of 1953 exceeded the 1952 total. *Mirrors*, *chandeliers* and *prisms*, *glass illuminating articles*,

christmas-tree ornaments and *stained window glass* were among the items imported. In the line of *blown glass wares*, Austria supplied mainly the better type of articles, which continued to be a favorite of American glassware retailers.

The Austrian clay and clay products industry also continued to do well in the American market. Shipments included famous Austrian *table* and *art china*, *ceramics* in modern and traditional styles, as well as *household earthenware*.

It will come as a surprise to many economists in this hemisphere, but Austria continued to export non-metallic minerals to this country, particularly *deadburned magnesite*. These exports, too, considerably increased over last year's. Their total in 1952 was \$785,000. During the first nine months of 1953, these Austrian exports had already passed the million-dollar mark. Austrian's famous *rhinestones* also continued to come into the United States in ever larger quantities. Imports varied from a minimum of \$779,000 to more than one million dollars' worth per month.

Among steel mill products, the main item coming into the United States from Austria were *wire nails*. These imports alone amounted to approximately \$300,000 during the first nine months of 1953. Also imported were *steel bars*, *barbed wire*, *bands and strips*, etc. Austrian iron and steel manufacturers likewise supplied *scythes* and *sickles*, *bolts* and *bolt blanks*, *wood screws*, *hollow and flat ware*, *rakes*, *cutlery*, etc. These imports, too, show an increase over the preceding year.

Fertilizers (ammonium nitrate) continued to arrive in considerable quantities. Imports ranged from \$135,000 to more than one million dollars' worth per month.

Soap was one of the items in the line of toilet preparations Austria supplied to the United States. These imports also showed a gratifying increase. The minimum import per month was \$2,700 the maximum imports \$14,000.

Another export field in which Austria continued to make progress were scientific and professional instruments and apparatus. Imports ranged from microscopes to Austria's famous

The Graz International Trade Fair

*will take place
from April 30, to May 9, 1954.*

dental instruments. Also sold were *binoculars*, *telescopes*, and *drawing and surveying instruments*.

Musical and related instruments also showed hopeful trends. Particularly interesting was the fact that Austrian *grand pianos* are now coming into the United States. *Music boxes* continued to be imported and of course *accordions*; a new item on the list were Austrian *dictaphones*. Apart from *stringed instruments*, Austria of course continued to supply steel and other replacement *strings*.

In the toy field, Austria's contribution ranged all the way from *dolls* to *musical toys*. Also imported were *chess sets*, *chessmen*, *dice*, etc.

Hunting rifles also continued strong. Preferred were *breech-loading rifles*, but *shotguns* and *shotgun combinations* were also imported.

Under the heading of books, maps, pictures, prints, etc., the statistics for the first nine months of 1953 again showed a great variety of articles. *Books (foreign language)* valued at more than \$110,000 (in nine months), almost four times the total for 1952, were imported from Austria. Steady sales were also maintained in maps, stamps, etchings, fashion magazines, and last but not least, Austria's famous *playing cards*.

Smaller imports continued in *clocks* of various kinds. *Original paintings* from Austria worth approximately \$39,000 were imported; *antique furniture and antiques* (prior to 1830) valued at approximately \$95,000 came in during the first nine months of 1953; other imports consisted of *reproductions of paintings and engravings*.

Imports of *beads*, *bugles* and *spangles* reflected a satisfactory upward trend, with a nine months' total of \$197,000. Other imports that continued to do well were *glass buttons*,

Austrian
Modern Glassware
(1634)



cellulose articles, pipes, cigar and cigarette holders, as well as other smokers' articles, in addition to walking canes and umbrella handles, to mention only a few articles.

The above can of necessity only be a partial list, and you may have other articles in mind which you wish to obtain from Austria. Please write to the Austrian Trade Delegate's office nearest your place of business.

At the moment Trade Bulletin went to press, the following item was received: Imports into the U.S. from Austria during the first nine months of 1953 amounted to 26.8 million dollars, and have surpassed the total for all of 1952.

TRADE LEADS. An Austrian firm:

- 1617 - offers electro- medical and surgical instruments; X-ray and hospital equipment;
- 1618 - offers services in Austria as purchasing agent;
- 1619 - offers electrical measuring instruments;
- 1620 - offers instruments, apparatus and equipment for experimental purposes, laboratories, etc., including electrical measuring instruments, generator models, volt meters, transformers, chemical equipment;
- 1621 - offers services of established Austrian market research firm, including consumer research, products research, attitudes research analyses;
- 1622 - offers harpsichords, cembalos;
- 1623 - offers cabbage, beet, and other vegetable slicers, 2,000 to 3,000 each available per month;

1634 - offers modern glassware;

1635 - offers heavy cut crystal ware;

5096 - seeks representations of United States firms, general merchandise; storage space, showrooms and offices in the center of Vienna are available;

5097 - seeks synthetic waxes for the manufacture of high gloss shoe polish;

While every reasonable precaution is taken to include only firms of good repute in the listing, the usual trade inquiries should be made before establishing business connections. Austrian Trade Bulletin is edited and published by the Austrian Trade Delegate, 31 East 69th Street, New York 21, New York. To obtain names and addresses of the above listed, requests should be addressed, in the United States east of the Rocky Mountain States, to the New York office; west of Rocky Mountain States, to the Austrian Trade Delegate, West Coast Office, 448 South Hill Street, Los Angeles 13, Cal., and in Canada, to the Austrian Trade Delegate, 1507 Crescent Street, Montreal, P.Q.

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